

SPORTS



Soviet Grandmasters Garry Kasparov (left) and Alexander Beliavsky face each other in a Moscow world challenger series quarterfinals match due to wind up on March 23. This is the first time that either has played in a competition of this kind.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

WORLD CUP LATEST

Alexander Zuyvalov, of the USSR, clocked 1 hr 24 min 12 sec to win the sixth 30 km slalom in the World Cup at the annual Falun games, in Sweden.

Changes on victory stand

Karin Enke, of the GDR, is the world top speedskating sprinter, all-arounder, with 167,635 points. 1982 world champion Natalya Petrusyova, of the USSR, came second best with 167,875 points and Christa Rothenburger, of the GDR, placed third with 169,580 points.

Last year, world sprinting champion Sergei Khlebnikov, of the USSR, who led after the first day of men's competition in Finland, fell during the 500 m event on the second day, and Akira Kuroiwa, of Japan, won his first yet world allround title with 153,540 points. Pavel Pegov, of the USSR, placed second with 154,280, and Hilbert van der Duim, of Holland, third with 154,820 points.

SPASSKY WINS

Boris Spassky, of the USSR, world chess ex-champion, amassed 6.5 points to win an international tournament at Linas, Spain. World champion Anatoly Karpov and Swede Andersson placed second-third, level at six points each.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Thursdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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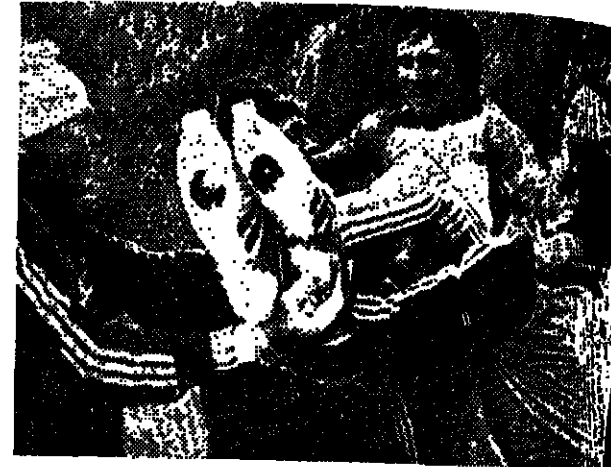
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Crowning achievement

In the last event of the world biathlon men's championship, the 4x7.5 km relay, the USSR squad of Bulygin, Shalina, Kashkarov and Miloradov triumphed in 1 hr 36 min 48.5 sec (without penalties). The GDR placed second in 1:38:04.7 and Norway third, in 1:41:27.1.



The Soviet team after the 4x7.5 kilometre relay race which brought them gold medals at the biathlon world championship now being held at Anterselva, Italy.

Photo AP-UPI

IOC SESSION SOON

The Indian Olympic Association will do its utmost to make the 86th IOC session, due in Delhi in late March, a success, association President R. Bhambhani Singh told a press conference. He stressed that the association has already set up 14 special commissions working on preparations for the session. Singh further said that 63 out of the IOC's 88 members have already confirmed their attendance. Singh noted that the session will concentrate on devising a code admitting sportsmen to Olympic participation as well as in preparations for the Sarajevo Winter Games and the Los Angeles Summer Olympics.

The next IOC sessions are due in Sarajevo in early February and in Los Angeles, in late July of next year.

Another two matches ahead

The USSR boxing team went down to the USA, 5-7, in Las Vegas, in their first match overseas.

The teams will meet on two more occasions.

GIRARDELLI WORTH HIS SALT

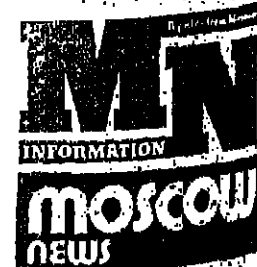


The Central Army Club beat Kiev Striitell 94-83 to come second in a tournament between eight top Soviet teams. The clubs which placed in the top four will now battle it out for the top awards: Kaunas Zalgiris will take on the Central Army Club and Moscow Dynamo will clash with Striitell.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Champions quit

Three outstanding Russian gymnasts, 1979 world champions floor exercises winter floor exercises and world team champions Rodion Duma and Marina Rodina, have decided to quit competitive sport. Olympic champion Nadia Comaneci, who recently defended her title as teacher's training college, printing for her last, to leave her, competition—this year, Universidad at Edmonton, Canada.



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SAMORA MACHEL IN USSR

The Soviet Union sees its international duty as being to support the just struggle of the peoples of the African continent against racism and the remnants of colonialism, and those African states, including the People's Republic of Mozambique which suffer aggression at the hands of the South African racists, said Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a speech he made at a dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace given in honour of Marshal Samora Machel, Chairman of the FRELIMO Party, and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We must prevent the entire South African region from being plunged into war, S. Machel noted in his address. We must stop the current escalation of military activities in the south of Africa from developing into a situation, even more dangerous than the Middle East crisis. The international community is becoming accustomed to the fact that there are countries in

(Continued on page 2)

INTERVIEW WITH Mrs PAPANDREOU



Margaret Papandreou, wife of the Greek Prime Minister, leading a delegation of the Greek Women's Union, now in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee, gave the following interview to our correspondent:

We went to Leningrad as well as Moscow. We had a very busy travelling schedule but I tell

you quite candidly that the fatigue we now feel is the most pleasant we have ever experienced. We saw a great deal and learned a lot about the life of Soviet people.

We Greeks have a great respect for you people and know of the heavy price you paid to overcome fascism. True, one cannot describe contacts between our peoples as being really strong. But what with the changes in our country and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov's recent visit to Greece, as well as our trip to the USSR, we believe that a new test is being turned in the history of closer relations between our countries. We must join hands to build up our cooperation, which hinges on the common drive for peace.

I would like to congratulate all Soviet women on International Women's Day. We appreciate the gains they have achieved in such a historically short time.

FRENCH BUSINESSMEN IN MOSCOW

A 70-strong French trade delegation representing various French companies was recently in Moscow.

We now arrange such meetings with representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations on a regular basis, said J. Pevrier, leader of the delegation and the Secretary-General of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, in conversation with our correspondent.

We cooperate with the Soviet Union in heavy machine-building, in the processing of raw materials, in the agroindustrial

complex and in modernizing enterprises, etc.

We will be exporting an increased range of goods to the USSR in the next few years, he pointed out. Due to its participation in the "five-year" contract, France will be able to meet its energy needs in full thanks to Soviet gas deliveries. Also important for us are the manufactured goods we import from the USSR: like machine tools, oil and chemical products and consumer goods.

I repeat there is ample reason for expanding our cooperation, Pevrier emphasized.

SPRING HOLIDAY

Every year the wonderful March 8 holiday heralds in spring. International Women's Day is now observed in many countries.

We wish our female readers well and that all their dreams come true!

We carry an article by Alla Lavrentyeva, USSR Deputy Minister for Light Industry, on the working and everyday life of Soviet women, as well as views on the same subject by Maly Theatre Actress Yevgeniya Glushenko, Kathleen de Waele, head of the Moscow office of the Belgian Burlintrade company, and Natalya Bestuzynova, European and national ice-dancing champion.

(See pp. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.)

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the results of the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov's official visit to the Republic of Greece. It was noted that they opened up new prospects for deeper cooperation between the two countries. It was stressed that the development of Soviet-Greek relations will continue in the future in the interests of peace, détente, and international security, thus promoting greater cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other spheres.

The Politbureau examined the proposals for improved legislation to perfect the operation of transport and also matters involved in further cooperation between this country and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the sphere of legal aid in civil, family and criminal matters.

Other foreign and domestic issues were also examined.

STEFAN OLSZOWSKI IN MOSCOW

Talks have been held in Moscow between ministers of foreign affairs Andrei Gromyko of the USSR and Stefan Olszowski of Poland.

The two ministers discussed Soviet-Polish relations, as well as topical international problems dealing mainly with European security. It is reported that the talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and confirmed complete unanimity of views on all the matters discussed.

Gromyko receives Indian Ambassador

The Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko had received the Indian Ambassador in Moscow, V. K. Ahuja, at the latter's request.

The Ambassador handed over a message from the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov.

In the conversation that followed the two men discussed Soviet-Indian relations and some international issues of interest to both the USSR and India.

Ethiopian trade unionists signed ten-year agreement

A delegation of leaders from the All-Ethiopian Trade Union headed by its Chairman, Taddesse Tamrat, recently visited Moscow and Tbilisi, capital of Georgia, at the invitation of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council (AUCUC).

During the visit talks were held with representatives of Soviet trade unions led by the AUCUC Chairman Stepan Shalvayev.

The aim of our visit was to further strengthen cooperation between trade unions in Ethiopia and the USSR, and also to sign an agreement on a ten-year period of cooperation in political, economic and social matters, Taddesse Tamrat stressed.



With ever greater severity the Israeli invaders impose their regime on the occupied Arab lands. During punitive operations against the local population they carry out sweeping searches and arrests. The Israeli security services and armed forces have demands for Israeli immediate withdrawal from the Arab lands with force of arms, tear gas and water cannons.

In the photo an Arab protester under arrest.

KOIVISTO ON FINNISH POLICY

Helsinki. The Finnish President Mauno Koivisto favours a successful outcome to the Madrid Meeting, a follow-up to the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Addressing a session of parliament, he said Finland's situation in the world had remained stable largely thanks to the efforts and activities of his predecessors, J. K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen. "I have no intention of questioning this heritage and will not allow it to be damaged in any way," he added.

"In a month's time, we shall

celebrate the anniversary of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance," he said. "The experience we have gained since the treaty has been in effect shows the decision taken 35 years ago was farsighted."

On the preservation of stability in Northern Europe Koivisto stressed that the Finnish proposals to strengthen security in the area still stood. "Over the past four decades the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe has found support in other northern countries," he noted.

POLISH VETERANS PROTEST

Warsaw. Polish war veterans have issued a protest against the irresponsible statements made by the West German revanchists who are contesting the post-war territorial and political realities in Europe.

The President of the General Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy — an organization with a membership of 650,000 war veterans has issued a statement in which it notes that the forces of "cold war" and revanchists in the

FRG are ogling lands which historically belong to Poland.

"The militaristic policies pursued by the American administration and other NATO countries are aimed at undermining the post-war territorial and political system in Europe, they stress.

It is our right and duty to declare that there is no force which can reverse the course of history. The countries of the socialist community and the Warsaw Treaty organization act as a guarantee of this truth, the Polish war veterans declare.

WAR NOT PEACE CORPS

Washington. In its anti-communist effort the Reagan administration is making good use of the Peace Corps, an organization notorious for its close links with the CIA and other American special services.

Attending hearing in a Senate subcommittee, the Corps direc-

tor confirmed that a new course, called "the strategy, tactics and threat of communism", had been added to the programme for training Peace Corps "volunteers". According to her, one of the most important tasks facing "volunteers" in their work abroad is to conduct anti-communist propaganda.

SAMORA MACHEL IN USSR

(Continued from page 1)

our region like Angola, a portion of whose territory is under occupation, and to border violating nations.

Our duty is to mobilize the democratic forces and the public worldwide and to convince Western governments to regard colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa as an atrocious crime against mankind, he noted. In this res-

pect we should expose all who try to turn the just cause of peoples into a target of the "cold war".

During his working visit to Moscow Samora Machel was received in the Kremlin by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov.

Samora Machel also met with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Minister of Defence Mar-



Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

Non-alignment forum in Delhi

(Continued from page 1)

cancelled the attempt by the foreign ministers of Pakistan, Malaysia and Singapore to have the representative of the discredited bloodstained Pol Pot regime admitted to the conference. He emphasized that efforts to resuscitate the criminal Pol Pot clique run counter to the interests of the Kampuchean people and of the non-alignment movement, which aims at promoting peace, national independence and a new world economic order. Above all, such efforts advance the plays of the imperialist states and of the world reac-

tion, who hope to divert the Delhi forum from a discussion of current pressing issues.

The minister further noted that the Vietnamese volunteer forces now stationed in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean government are being gradually pulled out from that country and will be completely withdrawn once there is no outside threat to the security of the Kampuchean people.

The economic committee of the 7th conference met to discuss an economic draft declaration submitted by India. The Group of 77 Chairman Faruk Subhan, of Bangladesh, stressed the need for a new world economic order. All the attempts of the non-aligned states to hold talks with the industrialized nations on restructuring world economic relations have been of no avail, he stressed, owing to the position adopted by the Western nations, primarily the United States.

The 7th conference in Delhi will have a record number of participants—95 out of the 97 members of the non-alignment movement will be in attendance. UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will be present as an observer.

British doctors warn against 'limited nuclear war'

London. The so-called "nuclear war, which is so widely publicized by the American administration, will inevitably grow into total nuclear conflict which will put an end to civilization on earth, says a report released by the British Medical Association.

The statement gives details of the horrific consequences which nuclear war could have for people in Britain. It notes that in the very first days of the war, 38 million Britons will die, and another 4.3 million will be badly wounded and burnt. Because of the large scale of the devastation and the high radiation levels, any aid to the victims would be impossible in the first three weeks.

The authors of the report sharply criticize the British government's intention to deploy new American cruise missiles in British soil.

GUATEMALA: TERROR AS STATE POLICY

Managua. Wishing to drive the popular movements in a bloodbath, the authorities in Guatemala have made terror into an element of state policy. Last September they introduced the death penalty and set up a special court martial to pass death sentences on patriots fighting for an end to repression, for the restoration of democracy and against the dominance of the oligarchy and of American monopolies in Guatemala.

Guatemalan writer Julia Espiv, member of the UN Human Rights Commission, said last October 10,000 people had been killed by the security services and by the police in Guatemala last year alone. The military attacked Indian settlements, killing unarmed old men, women and children, on no less than 200 occasions.

The Guatemalan reaction is being funded and armed by the Reagan administration, stresses a statement circulated here by the Democratic Front of Guatemala Against Repression. Relying in the face of facts known to the entire world, the American press cynically charged that the human rights situation in that Central American country had made some progress.

CRUSADE AGAINST SOCIALISM

Sofia. The three months that have passed since the arrest in Rome of the Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov have shown the complete inconsistency of the charges brought against him of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope Paul II, says the Bulgarian BTA news agency. A statement issued by the agency is noted that instead of getting an end to the anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign, its organizers are now trying to give a new twist to this piece of political provocation. They allege that Antonov was "involved" in the preparations for an attempt on the life of the former Bulgarian leader, Todor Zhivkov, during his visit to Rome.

Having reached a dead end in their efforts to prove that the "traitor" "took part" in the attempt on the Pope's life, the falling in with the propaganda of the investigators are now trying to divert universal attention to new and completely false accusations. In this way, they try to inject new life into the anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign, devised in NATO subversive centres. The spirit of the crusade which has been launched against socialist states.

S. NAGANO: USSR UNDERSTANDS OUR PROBLEMS

Tokyo. Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone and Foreign Minister S. Abe have met members of the Japanese trade and economic delegation who recently returned from a visit to the USSR. They were led by S. Nagano, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry who is also Chairman of the Japan-Soviet Joint Committee. The delegation members told the Japanese leaders about the results of their visit and spoke of their talks with the heads of Soviet ministries and agencies with whom they had had sincere and frank exchanges of views on the problems of trade and cooperation between the two countries. S. Nagano noted that the Soviet Union had shown understanding of the Japanese stand on a number of trade and economic matters. Assessing the visit in a favourable light, the Japanese newspapers expressed the hope that it will not only help improve the trade and economic relations between the two countries, but will also facilitate the development of political relations, to benefit of both countries.

SPY EXPOSES HIS MASTERS

Kabul. I knew very little about Afghanistan. They tried to convince me that the authorities in that country are harassing the people. But once on the spot I saw this was not true, Frenchman Jean-Marie Auguayre, illegally smuggled into Afghanistan, told a press conference in Kabul.

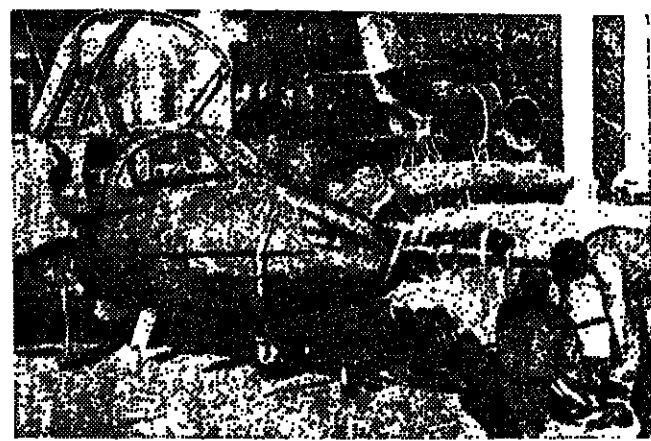
The country is doubtless going through great difficulties," he stressed. I am convinced that a halt has to be put to interference by imperialist nations into the internal affairs of Afghanistan and that the counter-revolutionary camps in Pakistan have to be eliminated. I now regret my former involvement with the counter-revolutionaries.

Auguayre further noted that, among other things, he had been ordered to gather evidence of use by the Afghan government troops of Soviet-made chemical weapons. He had found no evidence of such use, he said.

When asked to comment on allegations in a US State Department report to the effect that three cases of the use of chemical weapons against civilians by Afghan troops had been registered in the Logar province in September, 1982, Auguayre stressed that this was a lie.

AFRICA: APPEAL TO SOLVE DIFFICULTIES

Libreville. OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo has appealed to the African countries to form a common front in the solution of major socio-economic problems facing the continent. Addressing a meeting of African economic ministers in the Gabon capital of Libreville, he stressed that only by acting from a position of unity and by adopting a common strategy can the African countries attract the attention of international organizations to the existing difficulties and gain their support in the implementation of plans for economic development. The Libreville meeting noted that the crisis in the world capitalist system has worsened the economic problems in Africa as well. Between 1980 and 1981, the exports from African countries shrank by 20.4 per cent, and the tendency continuing.



An American-made warplane in El Salvador.

AMERICA—ACCOMPLICE IN GENOCIDE IN EL SALVADOR

Lima. The United States is a direct accomplice in the policy of genocide being conducted in El Salvador, which killed tens of thousands of people since 1980, writes the Peruvian "La Republica" newspaper. Washington, it points out, gives all-round help to the dictatorship, sending it weapons, ammunition and advisers. In the past three years the United States gave El Salvador nearly 750,000,000 dollars.

The paper stresses that thousands of El Salvadoran soldiers and officers were trained in special camps in the United States and at American military bases in the Panama Canal Zone. US military advisers play a direct part in the bloody operations being undertaken against the El Salvadoran people fighting for their freedom and independence.



Another victim of the reactionary.

Science and technology

RUSSIAN NAMES IN THE SKY

The Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams in Cambridge, Mass., has approved a proposal made by Soviet astronomers to name small new planets after cities, statesmen, scientists, etc.

The rapid development of observation and computing technologies has enabled the Soviet astronomers to discover a great number of "mini"-planets over the past few years. Today, their list was extended by new ones included into the catalogue published annually by the Leningrad-based Institute of Theoretical Astronomy at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The new minor planets have been named "Sevastopol" and "Novorossiysk", two Soviet hero-cities, and the "Volga-Don Canal". Others have been named after Kurchatov, known for his outstanding contribution

to physics and general science, S. Lavrov, a major specialist in computer mathematics, B. Mustel, Chairman of the Astronomical Council at the USSR Academy of Sciences, Sergei Yessenin, an outstanding poet, and A. Dereskevich, a woman who brought up 48 orphaned children of different nationalities. One of the planets has been named after Peter the Great, an outstanding 18th-century Russian statesman.

SUN DRIES GRAIN

The Institute of grain and fodder crops in the French city of Toulouse has started testing three solar driers. They are designed to dry sorghum, maize, sunflower seeds, soy and rice. Each drier allows 30 tonnes of grain to dry within five to ten days.

OF INTEREST

Nugget moulded by subnethers

One of Australia's largest nuggets, named "Yellow Rose" and weighing 11.8 kg, turns out to have been moulded from gold bars by several winders who are now in "doubt" accused of stealing a large amount of gold from the local mint. According to Australian law, gold nuggets belong to those who find them and no tax is payable. In 1980 the winders sold the "Yellow Rose" to an industrial tycoon

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MAJOR LANDMARK IN POST-WAR HISTORY

A major landmark in post-war history, is how IZVESTIA's political analyst, Konstantin Gevorgov, describes the non-alignment movement.

The movement now comprising nearly 100 countries with a population of 1,500 million people, is certainly heterogeneous in composition both as regards the level of development of its members and the fact that they belong to different socio-economic systems.

The movement's loyalty to an anti-imperialist and anti-war policy is proved by the facts and, in particular, by the recent Managua meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries at foreign ministers' level and the 7th Summit Conference in Delhi.

Gevorgov goes on to stress that the positions held by members of the movement and by the socialist community countries essentially converge on such key issues of today as the drive for peace, the campaign against nuclear war and the arms race, and the campaign for a new economic order.

LEBANESE TRAGEDY

In its editorial on the current situation in the Middle East following the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the "colonization" of the occupied Lebanese south, PRAVDA stresses that it is now anyone's guess whether Lebanon will continue as an independent sovereign state, threatened as it now is with dismemberment and loss of independence.

American expansionist policy is behind Tel Aviv's aggressive actions. It is a fact that Israel acts as an implement of American imperialism which is desirous of entrenching itself in new strategic points in the Middle East.

In this respect the recent proposal by the American president about guaranteeing the security of the northern borders of Israel — as though someone really threatened them — is not accidental. The fact is that Washington is eager to perpetuate the presence of American troops in Lebanon, a typical imperialist tactic.

"Pravda" supports the implementation of the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, and in particular General Assembly resolutions Nos. 508 and 509, demanding an immediate and unconditional pull-out of all Israeli forces beyond the internationally recognized Lebanese borders.

REVANCHISTS RAISE THEIR HEADS IN FRG

The revenge-seeking chorus on the banks of the Rhine has again struck up its old song concerning its claims to lands which belong to Poland and in other socialist countries, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's observer V. Nikonorov.

The Federal government, which has declared that there will be continuity in FRG foreign policy, does nothing to prevent the spread of the revanchist spirit in West Germany. In fact, representatives of the ruling coalition are actually pandering to the chorus. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself has not members of revanchist organizations, while the Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann made a truly outrageous remark when he met leaders of the Bavarian People's Union in Munich. He told them that neither the Eastern Treaties signed by West Germany nor the Treaty on the Foundations of Relations with the GDR could be regarded as the final solution to the German problem.

The revanchist-seeking leanings of some West German politicians cannot but cause alarm. After all, recognition that the borders in Europe are inviolable is one of the most important prerequisites for detente and for mutually beneficial cooperation between European nations.

TO AVOID ECOLOGICAL CATASTROPHE

Even barring the possibility of a nuclear apocalypse our blue planet Earth could become unsuited to human habitation, says Vitaly Kobaysh, writing in LITRATURNAYA GAZETA and citing figures on environmental pollution to prove his point.

Between 50 and 70 thousand sq km of fertile land drop out of cultivation worldwide every year. The total area of agricultural land equals 14,000,000 sq km. The forests, which supply us with oxygen, are now being cut down at a rate of 20 hectares a minute. The situation with regard to the purity of the air and the world's resources of water is equally discouraging.

How can we prevent mankind from ecological disaster?

—Kobaysh queries

Only a joint effort by all nations and peoples in the knowledge that we all face the same threat, can help.

We have to begin by putting an end to the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, which pollutes the environment worst of all, Kobaysh emphasizes.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

AMERICA'S 'RAPID AGGRESSION FORCE'

Both the American intention to double the strength of its rapid deployment force and the forthcoming Delhi Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries are now making headlines in the press. To compare these phenomena, after all, is quite a natural thing to do. Clearly, while the non-aligned nations are promoting peace and detente, Washington is busy bolstering its rapid deployment force whose area of operation extends to any part of the globe where "American interests come under threat".

The rapid deployment force, the Pentagon states, is needed by America to wage a "small war" in the Middle East, Africa or elsewhere. Even now the force is equipped with the latest weapons and boasts three Army and two Marine divisions, tactical aviation

and naval units, as well as auxiliary ships, hundreds of tanks, helicopters and tank killers. In this fiscal year alone the force will cost \$530 million dollars.

According to a report by the US Congressional Budget Office, its strength will be brought up to 410,000 in the nearest future. While originally the force was to be used in the oil-rich Persian Gulf zone, the report continues, there has now been a significant expansion in the range of its possible operations. On January 1, 1983 this police force was placed under the control of the Central Command, specially set up by the Pentagon, whose sphere of operation extends from Kenya in the south-west to Pakistan in the east.

The strategy of the rapid deployment force is to expand and

strengthen American military bases and facilities. Among the numerous strongpoints available for the force the report singled out the strategically important Ras Banas air base in Egypt. Somalia is also an important card in the Pentagon game as America is reported to have access to the naval and air bases at Berbera and Kitima. Simultaneously, Washington is increasingly involving the Somali regime in its provocations in Africa and the Middle East — last December Somali troops attacked the war games code-named Tigris Tiger, held over a vast area in Oman, Sudan and Somalia with the rapid deployment force also taking part. Its military build-up in Diego Garcia island dubbed recently by US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs,



Ch. Crocker as a critical point of American presence in the Indian Ocean.

The rapid deployment force was conceived and built up as a spearhead of aggression and expansion. American leaders, however, still insist that the force was an outgrowth of events in Afghanistan. It is evident, though, that the idea of such a force was in the air and debated by the Pentagon and American political quarters not only long before the events in Afghanistan but even prior to the collapse of the Iranian shah. The 1973-74 energy crisis scared the principal oil importers, primarily the United States, who were discontented with the growing interdependence of the Persian Gulf nations. All this led to the idea of setting up a mobile military unit which could be used as a police baton against all who "threaten" American interests.

The desire to retain access to raw materials and, especially oil, is a major source of the militaristic shift in American foreign policy and of its reliance on sheer force. Washington is quite outspoken about its intention of making the United States a dominant political and military force in key strategic areas of the world such as the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, the south of Africa, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Round the Soviet Union

● IT NOW TAKES FARMERS MINUTES RATHER THAN HOURS TO MAKE A CHEMICAL SOIL ANALYSIS, with the help of instruments whose serial production has been started at the Sumy electronic microscope factory in the Ukraine. The new photo spectrometers are capable of determining as many as 30 of the components contained in the soil.

● EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN STARTED IN THE NEW BLOCK OF THE TAIK ALUMINIUM FACTORY. It has been decided to speed up the assembly and to start production before the end of the year.

● MINERS AT THE SOKOLOVSKO-SARBAISKY ORE-ENRICHMENT COMPLEX IN KAZAKHSTAN HAVE STEPPED UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW IRON ORE DEPOSIT. They were ahead of schedule in stripping operations at the Kurzhankul pit.

● SIZEABLE SPRINGS OF UNDERGROUND CURATIVE MINERAL WATER HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED AT THE URENGOI GAS DEPOSIT, IN NORTHERN SIBERIA. The water suddenly gushed out during the drilling of a well. The construction of a large resort on the site is now being considered.

● 200,000 RESIDENTS OF BAKU, CAPITAL OF SOVIET AZERBAIJAN, HAVE HAD THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS. Housing construction rates in Baku, the fifth largest Soviet town with a population of 1,600,000, are ahead of its population growth rates.

● KHARKOV SCIENTISTS IN THE UKRAINE HAVE PROPOSED REPLACING THE CONVENTIONAL METAL PIPING USED FOR WATER SUPPLIES AND CENTRAL HEATING IN URBAN AREAS BY LONG-SERVICE FIBERGLASS PIPES. Pipes made of fiberglass, which is resistant to wear and corrosion, will be laid in the new areas of the city.

● A BIOFACTORY, THE BIO-OST IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN, HAS COME INTO SERVICE ON THE PAKHTAARAL STATE-FARM. It produces entomophagous insects which protect orchards and light cotton plants. This year the insects will protect over 100,000 hectares.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

HOW TO ENSURE A BOOM IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Several technological programmes have been devised and are already being implemented to accelerate progress in construction in the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85), writes *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*. They are aimed at raising productivity, and saving labour, building material and energy resources and at improving the quality of construction.

By 1985 when they have been fully implemented, the paper notes, the programmes will have helped save, as compared with 1980, 1,400,000 tonnes of steel, over 8,000,000 tonnes of cement and some 8,000,000 tonnes of conventional fuel. Simultaneously, major social in-
surs are being tackled, among these are measures to further improve working conditions and the environment at enterprises. There are moves also under way to make the interiors and facades of industrial buildings more exciting.

PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY

While average life expectancy in Russia at the beginning of this century was barely over the age of 30, the equivalent figure today is 70, says Professor I. Likhononko, chairman of the Leningrad gerontology research society, writing in the *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* newspaper. That is why experts in social gerontology now face the task of helping old people to play a more active part in the life of our society.



'COME ON GIRLS!'

Our photo shows the female participants of yet another edition of the Central TV competition series, "Come on Girls!" to be telecast in late March. They come from various technical trades connected with the theatre such as make-up, lighting, costumes and sound effects. Judging from surveys held among TV viewers over a number of years "Come on Girls!" is one of the most popular programmes with young people. About once a month contests are held. They are open to all professions with the winners entering for the finale. To illustrate, recent competitors featured women architects, State Traffic Inspectorate officers, cattle-breeders, livestock specialists and agronomists.

Each competition is mainly geared towards a particular profession, though those taking part

are required to perform a number of tasks and tests as well as to answer questions outside their professional competence. Literary-musical games, tests of culinary ability and of prowess on the dance floor are but several of the preliminary stages on the way to the finale which are held twice each year.

Letters flood into the TV studios after each edition of "Come on Girls!", a programme which even stimulates some young women viewers to change their profession. In other words, it offers vocational guidance hints.

According to the organizers, "Come on Girls!" has another side-effect — if compare Alexander Maslyakov is to be believed, those taking part are wont to get married very quickly.

THE 'NORILSK' SETS OFF

The "Norilsk" has left on its first Arctic voyage from Murmansk to Dudinka, the seaport for the Arctic city of Norilsk, after which the motor vessel is named. It is the first in a new series of cargo ships with a reinforced hull for navigation in ice-bound seas to be built in Finland for the USSR. They are designed for operations along the Northern Sea Route.

The most important feature of these ships, which can carry up to twenty thousand tonnes of

cargo, is their ability to negotiate ice fields up to one metre thick without icebreakers. This will make deliveries of cargoes to Arctic areas much cheaper.

In addition the "Norilsk" is equipped with an air-cushion platform to facilitate the unloading of cargo in places where there are no special berths. Such ships will make possible year-round navigation in the western sector of the Arctic.

LIGHTHOUSE ON AN ARTIFICIAL ISLAND

Construction work has begun on an automatic lighthouse in the Irben Straits linking the Baltic with the Gulf of Riga. The lighthouse, to be built on a man-made island, will emit light, radio, and radar signals for passing ships.

Prior to building the island, specialists studied the history of the construction of a lighthouse near the Kolka Cape. In the Irben Straits, which also stands on a man-made island. Built a long time ago, it is still reliable. At present, the island rests on a solid stone-and-concrete base and is reliably protected from the stormy Baltic.

There are quite a few occupations requiring intellectual ability rather than physical effort, an ability to feel people, thanks to their experience, quite often do better than the younger generation.

There are special geriatric consulting rooms in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities where senior citizens can go for advice on the kind of job they could tackle without overstraining themselves. In fact, congenial work is therapeutic — it helps old people forget about their ailments, Professor Likhononko writes.

GENETIC ENGINEERING A REALITY

Genetic engineering in this country has now entered its practical phase. This occurred exceptionally quickly, recently Genetic engineering has already proved its practical worth. What sphere will be the first to feel its revolutionizing effect?

Primarily medicine, says T. Tikhononko, Doctor of Science (biology), writing in the *MOSKOVSKIY KOMMUNIST* newspaper. Genetic engineering could be used to right genetic wrongs, including human hereditary disorders. In view of the encouraging results achieved in the past two years by Soviet researchers studying blood disorders, there are good prospects for the treatment of such ailments.

Genetic engineering will doubtless have a big part to play in solving environmental protection problems, T. Tikhononko points out. Much importance is attached to using genetic engineering for producing micro-

organisms to process industrial and household waste. At present we already have bacteria which effectively decompose oil and could be used to light water oil pollution. Experiments are also to develop new types of microorganisms capable of decomposing synthetic polymers resistant to the elements.

A NEW RECOVERY PROCESS

About 13 million cubic metres of garbage was taken out of Moscow homes alone. The forecast is that by the end of the decade the volume of garbage will increase by another 50 per cent, leaving aside garbage from industrial enterprises and other non-residential sources, writes *VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA*.

What can we do with this wealth of waste? In this country and abroad there are several techniques of garbage disposal, dumping, burning, or processing at special plants.

Some methods are costly, others do not provide complete recovery still others are bad for the environment. The newspaper sees the solution in a technology suggested by a group of scientists who offer to use pyrolysis. The process occurs at a very high temperature, resulting not in burning, but in fission of all the organic substances and compounds.

Garbage of any type given combustible gas for producing electric power, and heat, solid materials which in a liquid phase, can be separated from metal (for further smelting), and slag (for construction materials). This is how garbage is turned into useful things and brings profits while there is no contamination to the environment.

For mountainous rivers

The Ukrainian machine-builders have developed a family of turbines for use at hydroelectric stations in the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Kharkov Machine-Building Plant has manufactured the first such 113,000 KW unit for the Matlin station now under construction in Dagestan in Northern Caucasus.

Units of varying capacity suited for operation at different rivers successfully blend steel and custom-made parts. It illustrates the new machine for much higher efficiency, achieved through improvements made in the working wheel, and with 20 tonnes less than the previous ones.

OIL RECOVERED FROM BALLAST WATER

Around 1,000 tonnes of oil were recovered from ballast water, used to fill and clear tanker reservoirs, at the Aktau port on the Caspian.

Earlier, the water was poured into settling tanks. A special unit developed at Aktau enables recovery of such amounts of oil.

METAL CASTING BY VACUUM SUCTION

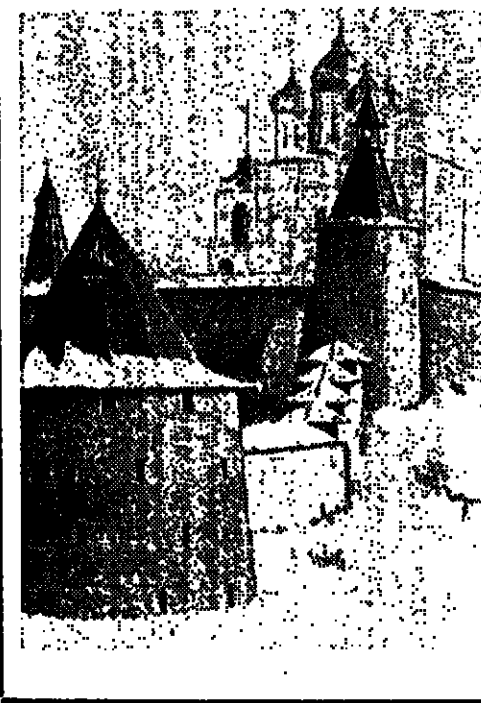
The Krasnoyarsk Compressor Works has launched a new facility for casting metals using the method of vacuum suction.

This method is something new for this country, and it is yet to come into its own. However, what it promises is evident even now. Numerous experimental castings have shown that the process of casting in induction furnaces ensures high productivity and good quality of the products, with yield being better than 92 per cent.

The new installation can be used to cast workpieces between 30 and 130 millimetres in diameter, with tolerances better than two-to-three millimetres.

Places to visit

Pskov's Trinity Cathedral



Pskov is one of the most ancient towns in north-west Rus. Archaeological excavations have revealed that it was in existence as early as the 6th or 10th century. Pskov still retains the layout of the old city as well as many architectural monuments built between the 12th and 17th centuries.

The ancient centre of Pskov is the Kremlin perched on the high bank of the Volokaya River with some of its stone fortifications dating back to the 13th century. At the end of the 12th century, the Trinity Cathedral was built in the Kremlin and became the main church in the fortress. On a clear day its powerful white masonry and buttresses, and the silver domes can be seen for miles.

As Pskov grew, new circles of fortress walls were added to protect the city's several towns standing one within another.

The companies shaped as walls with holes for the bells along the top are a particularly striking feature of the Kremlin. In the 17th century the merchants of Pskov built quite a few stone houses for themselves. Simplicity and expressiveness are the distinguishing traits of the architecture of these buildings.

TEN THOUSAND KILOMETRES BY DOG SLEDGE

Teams of dogs have pulled members of the Soviet Arctic expedition mounted by the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" newspaper for nearly 2.5 thousand kilometres. The expedition, which started out in early November, 1982, from the extreme north-eastern part of this country, plans to travel ten thousand kilometres along the Arctic coast. At the moment, it is in Yakutia, Eastern Siberia. This is the coldest part of the USSR, where temperatures drop to -50°C.

One of the most important parts of the medical and biological research to be carried out by the expedition is to obtain information about how a man feels and how the body's functions change under great nervous and physical strain in extreme conditions over a long period of time, says Vitaly Volovich, D.Sc. (Medicine) and a member of the committee in charge of organizing the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" sponsored Polar expedition. The activities

of the group taken as a whole and of each individual member will be tested in normal conditions along the route, as well as in critical situations. A number of such situations have already been experienced, for instance, sharp drops in temperature, blizzards, the dogs running off, bears attacking the party, etc.

The effect of the diet to which expedition members will be subject along the route as well as the best possible pattern of meals and food composition will be investigated; new foods will be evaluated and energy consumption by the human body studied.

The expedition will end its journey this summer when it reaches the Kola Peninsula in the north-west of the USSR.

Exciting find at Ural University

A unique collection of 1789 materials, dating back to the first weeks of the Great French Revolution was recently found in Sverdlovsk. It contained political pamphlets, appeals by revolutionary groups, drafts of "The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen", "The Declaration of the Rights of the French Citizen", articles on the prison fortress of Bastille and its detailed layout, and other materials. Brochures on some papers of the time were also found. The materials were discovered in a book called "Correspondence. From Britain and Brussels" published in French, and was listed as such in the files. All of the works were printed in July-August 1789.

It is still a mystery as to who was the author of the collection and where it was found.

TOLSTOY THROUGH CHILDREN'S EYES

"Tolstoy Through Children's Eyes" is the name of an exhibition which has opened in Tula. The wealth of fantasy shown in the works by the young artists and the bright colours they used are a delight to the eye.

Characters from Tolstoy's novels, "War and Peace", "Anna Karenina", "The Resurrection" and others greet visitors to the show. The exhibition is the culmination of a contest announced

in 1981 for the best work done by children to mark the 60th anniversary of the Yasnaya Polyana Museum-Estate, belonging to great Russian writer, Leo Tolstoy. Out of the great multitude of paintings, drawings, portraits, and pieces of sculpture submitted, from different cities, towns and villages in this country, 225 were selected and awarded diplomas by the jury. And it is these works that are now on display in Tula.

OF INTEREST
Eight hundred-year-old ball-point pen

An unusual experiment has been carried out at the Yerevan Research Institute of Ancient Armenian Manuscripts. Working from a picture dating back to 1100, they have reconstructed what appears to be a ball-point pen — a bamboo stick split in two halves enclosing an empty ball filled with ink — used by ancient scribes.

One filling of the pen turned out to be enough to write ten pages. However, our ancestors were even more economical in their use of ink. A scribe, however, made the following inscription in a 1435 manuscript: "You will regard as worthy of committing to memory that I have written 900 lines after dipping my pen only once into the ink."



Science and technology

IMPROVED SAFETY DOWN THE MINE

"Stone pocket" is the situation in which miners sometimes find themselves when a fall of rock takes place. A pipe-layer which can drive a 40 m long and 1 m wide pipeline through the coal face in two to three hours, now makes it possible to reach the trapped men quicker. It is designed by the All-Union Mine Rescue Research Institute.

MORE SOVIET DISCOVERIES IN ANTARCTICA

Soviet geologists in Antarctica made use of man-made earthquakes to probe the bed of the Weddell Sea, the southernmost sea on our planet. As a result they discovered large fractures in the earth's crust hidden by the ice cap. Huge stone blocks continue to move inside the fractures even today.

This research was carried out by scientists and engineers, members of the 28th Soviet Antarctic expedition. Their assignment completed, the team have now closed the Drzhzhaya and Soyuz seasonal bases and have boarded ships for home carrying with them thousands of rock and mineral samples collected in little explored corners of Antarctica.

The finds made in the vicinity of the Amery Ice Shelf are of special interest. This is where an ancient volcanic crater, three kilometres in diameter, was first located.

The discovery of this geological structure which is similar to the famous Kimberley pipes in South Africa, provides tangible proof in favour of the so-called Gondwana theory, according to which, in ancient times, the Southern Hemisphere continents constituted a single whole, splitting later into several parts. Scientists believe that traces of ancient volcanic activity make it viable to look in Antarctica for minerals which are known to exist in the fields of Africa, Australia, South America, India and Ceylon.

A LIQUID CRYSTAL THERMOMETERS

Even insignificant temperature fluctuations in any part of the human body can be registered by thermometers made at the Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry under the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, together with scientists from Kharkov. They have found a medical application for the newest polymer material — polyurethane. Polyurethane films were stuffed with liquid crystal temperature indicators. The Institute's experimental shop has started the production of such thermometers.



An amateur concert with a difference was recently held in Moscow. Taking part were reciters, dancers, musicians and singers — all members of the Moscow militia.

Plani Anna Chistyakova is an investigator in the Timiryazev district, and music is more than just a hobby with her. Originally she trained as a music teacher at the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute, but two years ago she decided to change her profession. I value justice above all else in life and try to achieve it. It is the best of my ability in my work, she says.

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET WOMEN AT WORK AND IN THE HOME



Alla LAVRENTYEVA, USSR Deputy Minister for Light Industry, Member of the Presidium of the Soviet Women's Committee

On International Women's Day, it will not come amiss to emphasize that women account for 51 per cent of all industrial and office workers in this country and in some branches of the economy this percentage is even higher. Of all Soviet employees with a higher and secondary specialized education women account for 59 per cent.

Women also predominate in light industry: in textiles, footwear, knitwear, dress-making, and other consumer industries. Women in light industry are spinners, weavers, carpet-makers, clothes designers, fur-women in charge of shifts and shops, chief engineers, managers, as well as directors of major factories. I would like to take this opportunity of making the point that over the past decade the volume of output from light industry has increased by one and a half times. However, this is not enough since incomes in this country are also growing, raising the demand for consumer goods. That is why in the present 11th five-year plan period which ends in 1985, there are to be higher growth rates for consumer goods than for goods produced by other industries. The plan for 1983 concentrates not only on an increase in volume of output, but also on improvements in the quality of consumer goods.

Now, a few words about the standards of living our women enjoy.

Nearly 92 per cent of all employable women in this country have jobs. Like our men, they are eligible for guaranteed free medical aid, free education, and paid leave. They receive scholarships when they become students, and old-age pensions, as well as other fringe benefits and privileges. Pregnant women have free medical care clinics, maternity homes, as well as the services of a maternity nurse at their disposal. Mothers are entitled to benefits paid to them on the birth of their children, and to partially paid leave until their child is a year old.

Our working women enjoy a number of advantages. In the textile industry, for example, women workers doing monotonous jobs can retire on pensions at 60, or five years earlier than other women in this country. Women are also entitled to annual seniority payments. Bonus payments have been increased for workers in the main professions. The salaries of office workers have also been raised. Many of our knitwear workers, seamstresses, carpet-makers, and window specialists are elected deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent and autonomous republics, and to the local Soviets of People's Deputies.



Yevgeniya Glushenko in the film "In Love of His Own Accord".

Yevgeniya Glushenko, actress with the Maly Theatre, Moscow.

An unexpected present for me on International Women's Day is the "Silver Bear" prize, which I was awarded for the best performance of a female part in Sergei Mikheyev's film, "In Love of His Own Accord" in which I play the role of Vera, a librarian. The film was shown in West Berlin at the 33rd International Film Festival.

It is the first time that I have been presented with such a valuable international award. In 1980, I won a prize for the best female part in the film, "Married for the First Time" at the 13th All-Union Film Festival.

I have been with the Maly Company for nearly nine years now. On the 8th of March we usually perform "Mamourel", a play by the French dramatist Jean Sarment, in which I take the part of Marie Jose, the granddaughter of the heroine. This year, we shall be performing the play on March 7, and I will spend the holiday at home with my two children.

USSR-VIETNAM: CULTURAL COOPERATION

An exhibition of pictures from the Moscow Tretyakov Gallery is to go to Vietnam. This is but one of the items in the cooperation program for 1983 signed by the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Culture and Information of the DRV.

There are many other exciting events lying in store for arts lovers in the two countries. The Hanoi Puppet Theatre, as well as circus and variety artists are to tour the Soviet Union. The Soviet public will also see an exhibition of ancient Vietnamese sculpture and silk painting. In turn the Soviet ballet and circus and a pop group from Kirghizia, called Nariste, will go to Vietnam.

There are to be wider exchanges between the Lenin State Library in Moscow and the National Library in Hanoi. Soviet experts will continue to help their Vietnamese colleagues train highly qualified specialists in the arts.

Beneficial effect of absence of gutter publications

We have been greatly impressed by the fact that in the Soviet Union cultural treasures are accessible to everyone, and not only to the few chosen, said Christina Parkkala, Secretary General of the Finland-USSR Society, after becoming acquainted with cultural life in Soviet Estonia.

Estonians have a wide choice of world fiction published in their native language in their bookstores. Parkkala noted, I have learnt that over the years of Soviet power leading works by writers from a hundred countries and peoples have been translated in this small republic. This is wonderful. I could not help noticing the absence of the gutter publications which overtook bookstores in the West. Books by Estonian writers, both classical and modern, are issued in large circulations. And none of them stays on the shelf for long.

In my opinion, the high moral standards of the Soviet people can be explained by the ideal conditions they enjoy for satisfying the widest range of cultural interests. And this has given a strong bearing on the Soviet people's struggle for peace the world over, Parkkala noted in conclusion.



The tightrope dance. Photos by Alexander Yakovlev.

DAGHESTAN LEZGINKA DANCE ENSEMBLE



The Lezginka ensemble.

It has long been said of the Caucasus that children in our mountain villages first learn to dance and only then to walk, says 42-year-old Iosif Matveyev, artistic director and chief choreographer of the Lezginka dance ensemble of the Daghestan ASSR. The art of dancing in the Caucasus is passed down from father to son and from mother to daughter. This is why many of the items in our programme today were danced by our ancestors way back in the 13th-14th centuries.

The ensemble named after the best known Caucasian dance, the Lezginka, has an interesting history.

Daghestan's first professional dance group, it was formed from award winners — farmers, workers, college and secondary school students at a competition of folk ensembles held in Makhachkala, the capital of this autonomous republic, in the Northern Caucasus, in 1938.

The 50-strong ensemble representing all the nationalities in Daghestan and the other North Caucasian republics and including a sprinkling of Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians, has given performances in 36 countries. People in Daghestan speak 36 languages and are united by the expressive and emotional language of dance, one gets the impression that the young male dancers in the ensemble, dressed in national Chechen costume, "fly" across the stage into the arms of their female counterparts, who, it seems, are suspended in the air barely touching the ground with their feet. There are many numbers in their repertoire with the "Unlucky" (brave warrior, "Gyulbar" (spring flower) and "Mimzhi" (beauty, happiness) being staunch favorites. The tightrope dances are also popular with audiences. Long ago people living in the remote mountain villages of Tskhura were virtually cut off from the "outside world". Their only form of contact with their neighbors being to walk—and even to dance—across thin cables strung over deep chasms and torrential rivers.

Such "cable bridges" are no longer around, but the dances connected with them still live on.

MARCH PLAYBILL: GUEST PERFORMANCES

Guest performers from over fifteen countries of Europe, Asia and America will tour the Soviet Union in March.

The following companies will be coming to this country for the first time: the Canadian pantomime theatre whose concert programme will include the number "Five Wonderful Reasons to Laugh"; the Teatro della Tosse from Genoa, Italy; and the Corni di Praga, a French horn quartet from Czechoslovakia.

Musicians and visitors to Moscow will hear Gianni Morandi, the Italian pop star, film actor and TV compe.

The March playbills also include pianists, singers and conductors from Belgium, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy and Turkey. Solo pop fans will have a chance to listen to the following groups: the Leaders from Yugoslavia, the Lotus from Vietnam, as well as a group from the GDR of the Nicaraguan Rhythmic Ensemble. Pop stars will be taking part in the concert programme named "Friends' Melodies".

Also in March well-known Soviet ensembles, singers, musicians and ballet soloists will be taking off for foreign parts. The Don Cosacchi song and dance ensemble will be appearing in Japan, the Prokofiev Quartet will play in Italy and the Quatuor Quartet will tour Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic. Alla Kochova will sing in Yugoslavia and Hungary.

CONCERTS AMIDST PICTURES

Moscow Television has met the first showing of the music film, "A Concert by Svyatoslav Richter".

This new release from the film association "Ekran" takes us back to the festival, "December Evenings", one of its most interesting events in its musical life of Moscow. It was first launched in December 1951, at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. Pictures by painters of world renown provided a backdrop for the music and performances by famous stage musicians, like Irina Adilova, Yevgeny Nesterenko, Galina Plavinskaya, and also Svyatoslav Richter, who was the first to suggest the idea of holding concerts in an art museum. The "December Evenings" ended with his performance.

We shall see the concert in this new film in which Richter plays short pieces by Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninov which are rarely played at concerts.

Igor MIKHAYLOV

WHAT'S ON?

March 3-11

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 6 (mat). 11—Variety concert. 8 (mat)—A concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 5—Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera). 6 (eve)—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 7—Borodin, "Prince Igor" (opera). 8 (eve)—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). 9—Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 6 (mat)—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 6 (eve)—Schedrin, "Anna Karenina" (opera). 7—Bergomysky, "The Stone Guest" (opera). 8 (mat)—Clara (eve)—Torelli, Corelli, Rameau, Mozart, "These Fascinating Sounds" (ballet). 9—Double bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Poland" (opera). 10—Babai, "Angara" (ballet). 11—Schedrin, "Dead Souls" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 5—Double bill: Chabrier, "Tenderness"; Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera). 6 (mat)—Fugni, Gloria, Vasilenko, "Ballets" (ballet). 6 (eve)—Double bill: Tchaikovsky, "Poland"; Tchaikovsky, "Francesca da Rimini" (ballet). 7—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 8 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 8 (eve)—Klimov, "A Son-in-Law" (ballet). 9—Klimov, "A Son-in-Law" (ballet). 10—Double bill: Schostakovitch, "Boomerang" (one-act ballet). 11—Rimsky-Korsakov, "Night" (opera).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 5—Lehar, "The Merry Widow". 6—Milyukov, "In a Flurry". 7—Bergomysky, "The Stone Guest". 8—Clara (eve)—Torelli, Corelli, Rameau, Mozart, "These Fascinating Sounds" (ballet). 9—Double bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Poland" (opera). 10—Babai, "Angara" (ballet). 11—Schedrin, "Dead Souls" (opera).

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Kathleen de Waele, head of the Moscow Office of the Belgian firm Eurintrade.

On the eve of March 8, I had a lot of work—business meetings and talks. Although business has always been a domain for men, I think that in international trade, women can be no weaker than the "stronger sex".

It is true that when a novice launches a career in business, particularly if that novice is a woman, she is looked upon with some doubt as to her business qualities. That was how I began in business. Today, we have solid, confidential relations with our Soviet partners, and I would say we are friends. In this sense, a woman is a greater asset in business, as men treat them in a gentlemanly way and they are softer and concede more at the negotiations.

Apart from work, I am very happy that one day a year—March 8—is officially dedicated to women and they are free from their everyday chores. I know that men complain they have no holiday like this. This is, however, a highly debatable question, as in our office there are only two men and a great number of women, and, therefore, I think they have nothing to complain about. Being surrounded by their women's constant care every day is a holiday for them.



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Italian-Soviet chamber holds assembly

More than 130 Italian businessmen took part in the General Assembly of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Moscow.

Members of the business community of the two countries discussed the state of bilateral cooperation and outlined plans for the future.

Let us look at some of the conclusions made at the assembly. In 1982, the volume of Soviet-Italian trade increased by 16 per cent over 1981, topping 4,000 million rubles, said Alexei Manzhilo, USSR Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade. Last year, Italy came third in Western Europe, after the FRG and Finland in terms of its Soviet trade.

Despite the continuing growth, mainly achieved through previous contracts, some problems in Soviet-Italian trade still remain unsolved. These are first and foremost restrictions imposed on trade with the USSR due to pressure on Italy from abroad. For two years now, no meetings have been held by the joint intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Politiza-

tion of trade in recent years has led to an overall stagnation in East-West relations, concluded the assembly.

In view of this, I should say that no obstacles ought to be put in the way of trade at times of political tension. Chamber President Rinaldo Ossola said. He pointed to the realistic approach to the problem of the Soviet side.

It was noted at the assembly that, as a nongovernment organization, the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce plays an enormous part in the development of bilateral contacts. Through its offices, contracts worth 30 million rubles were signed in 1982. The chamber organizes meetings between representatives of the business communities of the two countries, secures participation of the Italian firms in international and foreign exhibitions in the Soviet Union, etc.

These activities contribute greatly to improvement and development of cooperation between our two countries, said Boris Borisov, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Contacts and contracts

© An agreement on cooperation in communication technology has been signed between the government of the USSR and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in the Guinean capital Bissau.

© In Bucharest, the 14th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Romanian commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation reviewed the progress of agreements on further economic cooperation concluded at talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

© A recent session of the CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Engineering held in Brno, Czechoslovakia, focused on implementing the cooperative and specialized production of machines and equipment for strip mining minerals, as well as on the development of metalworking, casting and other equipment.

BASKETBALL

Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 7—Central Army Club vs Zalgiris (Kaunas). At noon.

TENNIS

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena. 5-6—Davis Cup. USSR vs France. On March 5, at 3 p.m., on March 6, at 2 p.m.

CHESS

The Hall of the Sport Hotel (90 Leningradsky Prospekt). 6, 7, 8, and 11—A challenge match of the world champion (titla A. Bebyavsky (USSR) vs G. Kasparov (USSR). 4 p.m. (every day).

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 6 and 7—Racing and trotting. 1 p.m. (both days).

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for March 1, 1983	English pound sterling	100	110.21
Currency	Quotations in rubles	100	10.24
Australian dollar	100	69.40	
Austrian schilling	100	4.27	
Canadian dollar	100	59.87	
Danish krone	100	8.80	
French franc	100	65.45	
German mark	100	20.83	
Indian rupee	100	7.78	
Japanese yen	100	85.33	
Swiss franc	100	73.00	
US dollar	100	15.24	

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Embankment). 5, 7 (eve)—"Even a Cat Appreciates a Kind Word", a variety performance featuring Yevgeny Petrovsky, 6, 7 (eve)—An evening with Yevgeny Pichukin. 8—A festive concert. 11—Lev Leashchenko sings. Olympic Sports Complex (16 Prospekt Mira). 5-11—"Present Women With Flowers", a dramatized festive performance. Lenin Central Stadium, Small Sports Arena. (Luzhniki). 7-11—The Padishah, a pop group from the GDR.

Exhibition Hall. RSFSR Artists Union (7/9 Begovaya St.). Works by the Moscow artist Yuri Grigorov. Paintings, etchings, mosaic panels and photos of monumental murals done by the artist are on display. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Begovaya. Trolleybus 20. Central Artists Club (14/10 Kryukovskaya Embankment). One-man show by ceramist Veronika Orekhova from Moscow. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Kultury. Trolleybus R. 10.

PLANT FOR PURIFYING DRINKING WATER FROM SURFACE SOURCES

STRUJA water-purification plant, a joint Soviet-Finnish venture, was designed by specialists from the Research Institute of the RSFSR Ministry for Housing and Communal Services and OY Vielen Insinöörilisto, Finland.

STRUJA-100

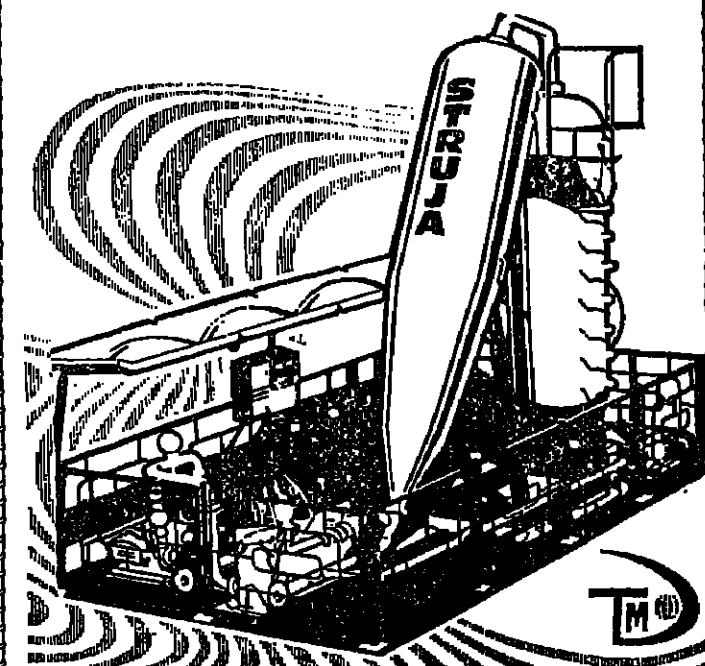
STRUJA PLANTS have proved their worth in the basins of highly physically and biologically polluted rivers: the Volga, Neva, Skhodnya, Volkhov and Sevornaya Dvina, in Soviet Europe and Asia, and also Euphrates, Iraq; Red River, Vietnam; Kivira, Tanzania; Tissa, Yugoslavia.

Source water quality:	
— suspended matter content, mg/l	to 1000
— colour	any
Throughput, m ³ /day (round-the-clock)	100
Installed power, kW	10
Power consumption, kW	2
Weight, tons	3
Users per plant:	
• with consumption 50 litres/day per person	2000
• d.i.c., 100 litres/day	1000
Overall dimensions, m	5x3x4

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TECHMASHEXPORT

VITAL GUARANTEE

The American administration's attempts to resort to all sorts of embargoes and sanctions amounting to a trade war against the Soviet Union and to subvert that country's economic links with its West European partners were doomed to failure from the outset. The industrialized states in Western Europe expressed strong displeasure with such policies, declaring that agreements had to be honoured, and that their Eastern trade would expand, as before, at a fast pace, said Horst Lange-Prohlus, Chief of the International Centre for West-East Trade at Bonn, writing in "Welt Compas", the influential West German business magazine. He notes in this connection, that the American trade embargo, as it was the case in the

studies, is set not only at following contracts between Soviet and Western firms, but also at torpedoing intergovernmental agreements on economic cooperation. The USSR is playing a leading role in the development of Western Europe's external trade, and especially so in the case of the FRG, stresses Lange-Prohlus. Industrial cooperation with the Soviet Union could be described as a guarantee of ensuring the vitality of the economies of the West European countries. Whereas in 1981 the volume of trade between the USSR and West Germany stood at 17 thousand million marks, last year it is estimated to have topped the 20 thousand million level.

Exhibition of Norwegian goods

In the demonstration hall of the "Moskvichka" shop in Moscow 16 Norwegian firms are exhibiting samples of their products, including textiles, fabrics, footwear, ski and athletic gear. Our country is expanding its contacts with the USSR, said Mr S. Simonsen, trade councillor at the Norwegian Embassy in Moscow. We are buying high-quality oil, machines, cars and lorries. Especially popular with our motorists is the Volvo car, which is highly suitable for roads in the North. We are also buying paper, ship equipment, chemical goods, and electronic instruments. Textiles are one of our fourth biggest export items.